

19th CONGRESS,
2d Session.

[Doc. No. 11.]

HO. OF REPS.
TREASURY DEPT.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

THE ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 13, 1826.

Read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1826.

NO. OF REPT.
TREASURY DEPT.

DATE

OFFICE

STATE OF THE NEW YORK

IN SENATE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

ALBANY

AND

THE NEW YORK

PRINTING OFFICE

STATE OF NEW YORK

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 12th, 1826.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit a Report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act, entitled an "Act to establish the Treasury Department," passed on the 10th of May, 1800.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the **SPEAKER** of the *House of Representatives.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

January 10th, 1893

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Act establishing the Treasury Department, passed on the 10th of

BRILLIANT RUSH

Report.

IN submitting to Congress the Annual Report required by law, on the Finances, the Secretary of the Treasury is happy in being able to represent them, for the present year, as in a satisfactory condition. Whilst other countries, and some with which the United States maintain extensive dealings, have beheld great branches of their industry, if not altogether prostrated, interrupted to an extent productive of a high degree of suffering, the United States have experienced within themselves no such calamitous occurrences, and have been freed from all other than a slight recoil of the pecuniary evils which have been seen to press so heavily in other regions. When adverting to the complicated connections that bind together the pecuniary interests of Commercial States, having large exchanges with each other, the reaction from abroad has been less felt than might have been expected, and has brought with it no results afflictive to the community, or inauspicious to the regular operations of the Government. The public obligations have all been punctually fulfilled, without any increase of the public burdens; and the national revenue, which derives no aid from the existence of direct taxes or internal duties of any kind, but rests upon the Customs almost exclusively, has been unusually abundant in the sums realized for the year drawing to a close, and promises to be fully adequate to meet every stated head of the public expenditure, including the sums annually devoted to the extinguishment of the debt, for the year that is to come. This substantial prosperity, the result of the general industry fostered by good laws, and a just economy in the public administration—laws which, by enlarging the home demand for the productions of the soil, have aided in supplying deficiencies in the foreign demand, and which, by superadding to exports the results of manufacturing to those of agricultural labor, have tended to open new avenues to external traffic,—this state of the country in its financial resources and concerns for the year, will be seen in the recapitulations that follow. They will consist, First, of the amount of Moneys paid into the Treasury in 1826, and in the year preceeding; and the Expenditures for those two years: Next, of the state of the Public Debt, and the portions of it that have been paid off; which will be seen to exceed the sums regularly appropriated by law for that purpose within the year: And, lastly, of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1827.

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1825 AND 1826.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1825, amounted (see statement A,) to - - - \$24,358,202 57*

The actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1825, amounted to - - - 26,840,858 02

Viz :

Customs, (statement A,) - \$20,098,713 45

Public Lands, (statement D,) - 1,216,090 56

Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (statement E.) 482,134 69

Repayments of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies, prior to the first of July, 1815 - - - 43,919 32

Loan of five millions, under the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824 - - - 5,000,000 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1825, of - - - 1,946,597 13

An aggregate of - - - \$28,787,455 15

The actual expenditures of the U. States, on all accounts, during the year 1825, amounted (statement F,) to - - - 23,585,804 72

Viz :

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 2,748,544 89

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and military pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817 - - - 5,692,831 19

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy - - - 3,049,083 86

Public debt - - - 12,095,344 78

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1826, of - - - \$5,201,650 49

The difference, amounting to \$82,411 35, between this balance and that stated in the last annual report from the Treasury, which was

* Statements B and C, connected with this document, are reserved for a separate communication.

\$5,284,061 78, is owing to the balance last year having been given as an estimate only. Actual settlement has fixed it at the sum now stated. The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1826, are estimated to have amounted to \$19,585,932 50

Viz :

Customs	-	-	-	18,031,426	86
Public lands (statement G.)	-	-	-	1,053,961	29
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	402,500	
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (statement H.)	-	-	-	80,492	72
Repayments of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies, prior to the first of July, 1815	-	-	-	17,551	63
And the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year are estimated at	-	-	-	6,300,000	00

Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1826 - - - \$25,885,932 50

And with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1825, of - - - 5,201,650 43

An aggregate of - - - \$31,087,582 93

The expenditures of the three first quarters of the year 1826 are estimated to have amounted (statement I) to - - - 18,714,226 66

Viz :

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous - 2,029,331 55

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817, - 5,266,980 93

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy, 3,321,332 79

Public debt, - 8,096,581 39

And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at - 5,947,817 30

Viz :	
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous -	840,000 00
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817, - -	1,293,000 00
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy, -	900,000 00
Public debt, viz :	
Reimbursement of principal, 2,002,306 71	
Payment of interest 912,510 59	
	<hr/> 2,914,817 30
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1826, -	<hr/> 24,562,043 96
And leaving in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1827, an estimated balance of -	<hr/> <hr/> 6,425,538 97

Should the estimate of receipts for the fourth quarter prove to be correct, the total amount of receipts for the year 1826, will have exceeded the total estimates presented to Congress last year by a sum approaching four hundred thousand dollars.

Of the balance of \$6,425,538 97, stated, by estimate, as that which will be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1827, it is proper to remark, that it will be subject to the following charges : 1. The balances of unapplied appropriations which will remain to be satisfied after the first of January, 1827, amounting, by estimate, to \$3,425,000. 2. About one million of dollars in funds not at present effective, as particularly explained (page 8) in the last annual report. 3. the reservation of \$2,000,000, under the fourth section of the Act of Congress of the third of March, 1817, entitled " An act to provide for the redemption of the Public Debt."

The directions issued last year to the Receivers and Collectors of the Public Revenue in all parts of the United States, not to receive, in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the State Banks of a less denomination than five dollars, continue in full force, and are lending their aid in discountenancing the circulation of small notes, and substituting in their stead a greater proportion of the metallic medium.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

That the precise nature and amount of the funded debt of the United States as it exists at the present time may be seen, the several descriptions of debt of which it is composed, with the periods at which they were contracted, and are redeemable, will be stated.

The aggregate amount of the debt on the first of October last, (statement No. 3,) was 75,923,151 dollars, 47 cents. This sum includes the remnant of the debt of the Revolution, amounting to \$13,296,247 70 at an interest of three per cent; and the sum of \$7,000,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States: the United States owning an equal amount in the shares of the Bank. These sums, making together \$20,296,247 70, are both redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

The remainder of the debt has been contracted since the first of January, 1812, and consists of the sums that follow, redeemable at the dates that follow.

1. The sum of \$11,254,197 46, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of the loan under the Act of the 8th of February, 1813, and redeemable in 1826.

2. The sum of \$13,096,542 90, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814, and redeemable in 1827.

3. The sum of \$9,490,099 10, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815, and redeemable in 1828.

4. The sum of \$769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent. being one half of the six per cent. stock of 1813. exchanged under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, and redeemable in 1829.

5. The sum of \$769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent. being the other half of the six per cent. stock exchanged as above, and redeemable in 1830. These two last enumerated sums were set down last year by estimate at \$792,569 44, respectively. The accounts of the Commissioners of Loans having since been adjusted, the true amounts are ascertained to be as now exhibited.

6. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent. being the one third part of the sum of \$56,704 77, issued in exchange for the six per cent. stocks of 1813, 1814, and 1815, under the Act of the 20th of April, 1822, and redeemable in 1831.

7. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent. being one other third part of the sum subscribed as above stated, and redeemable in 1832.

8. The sum of \$10,000,000, at four and a half per cent. being stock borrowed under the Acts of the 24th and 26th of May, 1824, of the Bank of the United States, one half to pay the Florida claims, the other half to pay off the six per cent. stock of 1812, and redeemable in 1832.

9. The sum of \$999,999 13, at five per cent. being the stock created by the Act of Congress of May the 15th, 1820, and redeemable in 1832.

10. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent. being the remaining third, subscribed under the Act of April the 20th, 1822, and redeemable in 1833.

11. The sum of \$2,227,363 97, at four and a half per cent. being one half of the amount subscribed in exchange for six per cent stock of 1813, under the Act of May the 26th, 1824, and redeemable in 1833.

12. The sum of \$2,227,363 98, at four and a half per cent. being the other half subscribed under the Act last above stated, and redeemable in 1834.

13. The sum of \$4,735,296 30, at five per cent. being the amount of stock issued under the act of March the 3d, 1821, and redeemable in 1835.

By the foregoing enumeration it appears that the amount of debt redeemable at the periods specified is	-	-	-	-	-	55,626,903 77
--	---	---	---	---	---	---------------

That the amount redeemable at the pleasure of the Government is	-	-	-	-	-	20,296,247 70
---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------

Making the total amount of the funded debt on the first of October, 1826	-	-	-	-	-	75,923,151 47
--	---	---	---	---	---	---------------

This amount will be reduced by a payment to be made on the first of January, 1827, so as to stand on that day at	-	-	-	-	-	73,920,844 76
--	---	---	---	---	---	---------------

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the first of October, 1826, is estimated (No. 4,) at \$15,040; and the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for (No. 5,) at \$7,400 17.

It will next be proper to state the operations that have been had in relation to the debt since the last annual report from this Department. In that report it was stated that the unpaid loans of 1813, bearing an interest of six per cent. amounted to the sum of \$16,270,797 24; the whole of which was redeemable in 1826. It was thought to be incumbent upon the Department to recommend to the consideration of Congress such provision for paying off this sum during the year 1826, as, in the judgment of the Department, gave promise of being most advantageous. The exhibition, in detail, of the entire public debt, as contained above, serves to show that considerable savings in interest had heretofore accrued to the nation by exchanges effected under the authority of Congress, of stock bearing an interest of six per cent. for stock bearing a lower interest; or by loans, under the same authority, for the purpose of paying off portions of the debt contracted at six per cent. when the time for redemption had arrived, by the creation of new debt to the same amount, subject to an interest of less than six per cent. Under the sanction of past legislative approbation of this economical process in relation to the debt, it was recommended that a loan should be authorized for 1826, to the amount of nine millions of dollars, redeemable in 1829 and 1830, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. to extinguish this debt of sixteen millions and upwards, bearing an interest of six per cent. which the Government was thus at liberty to extinguish in 1826, provided it had the means. Nine

millions, it was believed, would have formed a sum adequate to this operation, in conjunction with the other means which it was supposed the Treasury would probably have had at command for the service of the debt in 1826. There is reason to think, from the prices which the public stocks bore in the course of the last Winter, and subsequently to the Winter, that, had Congress sanctioned a loan to that amount, the efforts to obtain it would not have proved unsuccessful, and the whole of the stock in question have consequently been paid off. But, as no loan was authorized, it became the duty of the Department to proceed otherwise in its measures for extinguishing as large a portion of this six per cent. stock, redeemable within the year, as the means of the Treasury, without the aid of the loan, rendered practicable. This was accordingly done in the manner following : The stock consisted of the residue unpaid, amounting to \$ 5,064,732 65, of the loan of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, under the act of the second of August, 1813 ; and of the residue unpaid, amounting to \$11,254,197 46, of the loan of sixteen millions, under the act of February the eighth, 1813. The former of these balances was wholly paid off with the moneys which the Treasury had at its disposal on the first of last July. As regards the latter, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 27th of September, resolved that two millions of dollars should be applied towards its reduction at the end of the present year. The holders of this stock, to an amount representing two millions of dollars, have, accordingly, had notice that, on the first of January, 1827, they will receive payment of the whole of the principal sum specified in their certificates. By the terms under which this loan, of the eighth of February, 1813, was contracted, it became redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the thirty-first of December, 1825, by the reimbursement of the whole sum which stood credited to any proprietor of the stock at the time when the reimbursement took place. It followed, that, in paying off any portion of this loan, no partial payments could be made to the holder of a certificate, but that he was entitled to receive its full and absolute amount without deduction ; and, also, the full amount of all other certificates of this particular stock, of which he was at the same time owner. It, therefore, became necessary, as no preference could be shown to one public creditor over another, to determine, by lot, the numbers of the certificates to be redeemed, until their aggregate amount should represent the sum intended to be paid off ; and such was the plan pursued. The precise mode in which it was carried into effect will be seen by an explanatory paper (L) among the documents transmitted. This resort to chance terminated in giving a small excess over the sum wanted ; so that the sum to be paid off on the first of January amounts, in exact figures, to \$2,002,306 seventy-one cents.

It may be proper to mention, that the unpaid six per cents. of 1813 were stated last year at \$16,270,797 24, when the true amount was \$16,316,599 96. The difference was included in the four and a half per cent. stock, under the act of March the 3d, 1825, since ascertained to have belonged to the stock of 1813. It should be further mention-

ed, that the three per cents. were stated last year at \$13,296.231 45; to which have been added this year, \$16 25, since issued for interest on the old registered debt, under the act of the 12th June, 1798.

After the proposed payment of \$2,002,306 71, shall have been made on the 1st of January, the funded debt will have been reduced from \$80,985,537 72, its amount last year, to \$73,920,844 76, the amount at which it will stand on the 1st of January, 1827. It hence appears, that the means which the Treasury was found to possess for the reduction of the principal of the debt within the year 1826, using those means as largely as could be justified, and as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund thought proper to sanction, amounted to \$7,067,039 36; and, that this sum has served to extinguish by so much the unpaid six per cent. loans of 1813, amounting, as by statement in the annual report of December last, to \$16,270,797 24. The payment of interest upon the whole debt within the year, will have amounted, by the close of the last quarter, to \$3,944,359 33, making in the whole, principal and interest, applied to the debt in 1826, \$11,011,398 69.

Of the foregoing sum of \$73,920,844 76, of which the debt will consist on the 1st of January, 1827, \$31,838,532 75 will be at an interest of six per cent.; \$12,792,000 20 at an interest of five per cent.; \$15,994,064 11 at an interest of four and a half per cent.; and \$13,296,247 70 the remnant of the Revolutionary debt, at an interest of three per cent.

It remains to offer such suggestions, connected with the debt for the year ensuing, as a provident regard to the public resources is thought to point out. It is seen from the recitals that have preceded, that much the largest part of the debt exists at present in stock of six per cent. This is the highest rate of interest which is paid by the Government. It is conceived to be higher than it is proper should be paid, unless where demanded by the public faith. The time and concomitant circumstances which characterized the creation of this part of the debt, necessarily burdened it with so heavy a rate of interest; but that, with the ample resources, the unquestioned security, and the exalted credit of the Government, it should continue to pay it, where the option concurs with the presumed ability to shake it off, seems no longer warrantable. Of the whole sum, approaching thirty-two millions of dollars, which stands at this interest, nine millions have been redeemable within the present year. Thirteen millions will become redeemable on the first of January, 1827; and nine millions on the first of January, 1828. Fractions are dropped in the recapitulation. The advantage to the nation of converting by loans, or by exchanges, as large a portion as possible of this part of the debt, into debt that shall be charged with a lower interest, appears to be so obvious, that the expediency of recommending to Congress the proper measures to effect it, again suggests itself as an incumbent obligation upon the Department. It is not overlooked, that the probability of obtaining a loan for this purpose, diminishes, other things remaining equal, as we are brought nearer to the time proposed for its redemption. But the

prospect of obtaining it is still believed to be sufficient to justify the endeavor. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended, that authority be given by law, and at an early period of the session, to borrow the sum of sixteen millions of dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent., to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in equal portions, in 1829 and 1830. These years are fixed as the periods of redemption for the reason that operated last year; namely, that, under the present arrangement of the entire debt, only a very small portion of it (less than one million of dollars) becomes redeemable in either of those years. Should such a loan succeed, it would pay off at once more than one half of all the stock at six per cent., thereby producing a clear saving to the nation of at least one per cent. on a capital of sixteen millions of dollars for two years; and for a longer period on a part of that capital. The residue of the six per cent. stock, amounting to \$ 15,838,532 75, would await the application of the disposable means of the Treasury during the years 1827 and 1828. Whether those means would prove sufficient for its complete reduction within those years, depends upon events that cannot be accurately foreknown. All that can be remarked is, that, to the full extent of the ability of the Treasury, the means would be applied; and at the periods of time best adapted to the exigencies of the public service, under the directions of the Sinking Fund act, and the lights of past experience at the Treasury. If, nevertheless, a part of this residue of the six per cent. stock should be found unextinguished on the arrival of the year 1829, as probably would be the case, the obligation of paying it off then, would constitute neither objection nor inconvenience to the measure of a loan upon the terms proposed. It is consequently believed, that, under all views of the subject, the measure would give promise of public advantage. Such a law as is recommended being passed, and its execution confided to the discretion of the Executive, that discretion would be exerted to ensure the accomplishment of its object, regarding both the time of obtaining the loan and its conditions, in a manner the most satisfactory.

III. ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FOR 1827.

The importation of foreign articles into the United States, in 1825, was larger than common, having amounted, as by the statements transmitted to Congress on the thirtieth of last March, to more than ninety-six millions of dollars in value. This exceeded, by about sixteen million of dollars, the average value of importations for the three years preceding. The excess was larger than could be justified by the mere gradually increasing demand of the country, through its increasing populousness, for foreign supplies, and could only have proceeded from the influence of those accidental and temporary causes, which, in commercial countries, are always affecting the operations of trade. A supply so redundant for one year, might have been expected, by the natural reflux of these operations, to be followed by supplies more limited for the year succeeding. On this account, as

well as through other causes that were adverted to in the annual report of last December, the probability of there being a falling off in the value of the importations of 1826, as compared with those of 1825, was intimated, and has been the fact. The whole importations, for 1826, have amounted, from the returns and estimates at present before the Treasury, to about eighty-five millions of dollars in value. The whole of the exports, for the same time, to about seventy-eight millions. Of the imports, about eighty millions have been carried in American vessels; and of the exports, about seventy millions. Of the latter, about fifty-three millions consisted of the productions of the United States, and the remainder of foreign productions. The diminished value of importations, for 1826, has obviously arisen, in some degree, from the fall of prices in those countries of Europe, from which the largest quantity of manufactured articles are sent to the United States; and gives countenance to the opinion, that the decrease in quantity has not been in proportion to the decrease in value. If, indeed, the comparative amount and value of exports be assumed, as the measure of a correct judgment upon this point, it would even lead to the inference that, as regards some of the principal articles of importation into the United States, for 1826, there has been no decrease in quantity, as compared with the importations of 1825. The value of exports from the United States, for 1825, exhibits a greater excess over those of 1826, than is seen in the imports; yet in some of the chief articles of export, the records of the Treasury attest that the quantity, as far as yet known, was greater in 1826. In 1825, the export of cotton was one hundred and seventy-six millions of pounds. In 1826, it was one hundred and ninety-two millions. The value of the latter, or larger quantity, was twenty-four millions of dollars. The value of the former, or smaller quantity, was thirty-six millions. In like manner, the quantity of flour exported in 1826 was greater than in 1825, whilst the value was less, though not in the same proportion as with cotton. The same is true of rice. The export of flour in 1826, was, in quantity, 858,360 barrels, in value 4,139,063 dollars. In 1825 it was 813,906 barrels; and, in value, 4,212,127 dollars. The exports of rice, in 1826, was 110,635 tierces, in quantity, and 1,909,227 dollars in value. In 1825 it was 97,015 tierces, in quantity, and 1,925,243 dollars in value. It may be proper to subjoin, that of the export of cotton in 1825, between nine and ten millions of pounds were of the sea island cotton, and of the export of 1826, between six and seven millions. Of tobacco, the quantity exported, as well as its value, rose higher in 1825, than in 1826. But in 1826 the export of tobacco, though considerably less than that of 1824, in quantity, was greater in value. The comparative amounts, in quantity and value, for the three years, stands thus: for 1825, 75,984 hogsheads, and 6,115,623; for 1826, 59,780 hogsheads, and 5,322,964 dollars; for 1824, 77,883 hogsheads, and 4,885,566 dollars. Taking the three years, therefore, it appears that the quantity exported was greatest in 1824, and the value least.

It would be desirable, with a view to judge accurately of the effects

of the tariff upon the importations of foreign merchandise, to ascertain the fluctuations from year to year in the *quantity* of such importations. This cannot be done at present, so far as any official or satisfactory standard at the Treasury is concerned. The returns of the Collectors of the Customs in relation to goods which pay duty ad valorem, have, hitherto, fixed nothing but their value; and it is known, that goods subject to duty under this form, comprehend much the largest class of foreign importations. Measures have been put in train, for ascertaining, henceforth, as far as practicable, the entire quantity of goods subject to this description of duty, as well as the value. But even when time shall have matured these measures and exhibited their results, they will furnish no standard of comparison as to the quantity of importations prior to their adoption. The information will, however, become useful after the lapse of a few years, in its bearing upon the course and developments of our home industry and foreign trade, showing how each, under wise principles adapted to each, may advance coequally; how the channels and the objects of the latter may shift under the advance of the former, without any loss, but with gain, in effective national results—results operating upon the most extensive interests, and enriching to the greatest mass of numbers; or how, under the growth of the one, the other is at all destined to become disadvantageously and lastingly abridged. The beneficial parts of these consequences are looked to with confidence and hope, from the tariff, as well from our own experience thus far, as from that of other nations of the world distinguished by high degrees of opulence and civilization, and where both have rested upon durable, rather than transitory foundations—foundations that have been carefully laid, in applying the home industry to the multiplied operations of manufacturing art, no less than to the tillage of the soil, and in making the accumulated productions of both the basis of a great foreign trade. But facts that may shed a distinct light upon the whole subject, should be sedulously collected, to serve, if need be, as the groundwork to us of a more perfect system of legislation, in relation to a course of policy so closely interwoven with the interests and character of the social state, and with the national prosperity and power. The foreign trade of the United States, to its inherent causes for progressive extension, superadds another and distinctive one in the constant desire of the Government, as manifested in their permanent laws, and emphatically in their recent treaties, to carry it on freed from all restrictions upon navigation, as well as upon the most enlarged principles and the most entire reciprocity, in all other respects. If these principles, of which the United States have largely set the example, were practised upon more universally by nations, and to the extent uniformly proposed by this Government to their acceptance, the fact might be more important in its influence upon general trade, and upon that of each nation in particular, than abstract declarations illustrative or commendatory of them.

The value of cotton goods subject to ad valorem duty imported into the United States in 1826, was, as far as at present ascertained, \$8,905,316. The value of the same description of goods imported in

1825, was, \$12,509,516. The value of woollen goods subject to ad valorem duty imported in 1826, was, \$7,445,493. The value of the same description of goods imported in 1825, was \$11,392,264. But, as already intimated, this difference in value cannot be relied upon as a safe test of the difference in quantity. There are seasons when it would be peculiarly misleading, and the present is believed to be one of them. The duties on each description of these manufactures were calculated on the prices which each respectively bore at the places of exportation, during the respective years; and, the great fall in prices in 1826, will undoubtedly serve to account, in part, for the difference in the aggregate value of the two importations. Further elucidation will be afforded to the point when it is added, that, although the value of cotton manufactures imported in 1826, stands below those imported in 1825, in the proportion stated, it exceeds the value of the same kind of manufactures imported during either of the two years preceding, viz: 1824 and 1823. The same is not true of the woollen manufactures. The value of the latter paying duty ad valorem imported in 1826, is found, from the returns as yet before the Treasury, to be below the value of the same kind of importations for 1824 and 1823, though the difference is far less considerable than between their value in 1826 and 1825; nor, is it known at this Department, what may have been the comparative value of woollen goods at the places of exportation, during the four consecutive years indicated. The valuation of merchandise constituting the total aggregate of our foreign trade, is always made at the port or place of shipment, and the rule applies, consequently, both ways; that is, to all articles of export as well as import, thereby freeing it from objections, to which it might otherwise be open. The mode of valuing is, in effect, as follows: the party making the shipment annexes the value to the manifest or list of articles; superadding his oath, that it is the true value according to their actual cost, or according to the value which they truly bear, at the port, and time, of shipment. This oath is taken under the supervision of the Collectors as regards exports, and under that of our Consuls, or other commercial or substituted agency abroad, as regards imports. Some other formalities are observed under our laws, particularly in relation to imports; but, they are all in aid of the chief provision here stated.

The articles of American manufacture exported from the United States in 1826, will, it is believed, be found to exceed six millions of dollars in value. The particular kinds of manufacture which have made up this profitable and growing branch of the export trade, will be presented in detail, and their total value ascertained with more precision, in the general statistical tables now in course of preparation, under the act of the 10th of February, 1820; which will be transmitted to Congress at as early a day as their voluminous nature will allow. Of the amount of American manufactures produced for consumption within the United States during the year, it is impossible to speak with exactness; but, from indications, that cannot deceive, it is evident that it is large; so large, that the amount exported would sink to a level below all comparison with it. The

surest guide to our belief, under this head, is, that, in those branches which have at length been enabled, through a provident legislation, to stand up against that overwhelming competition of pre-established excellence and capital from abroad, which must otherwise have kept down, forever, their first attempts; the article can now be had cheaper in price, as well as better in quality, than the same article from abroad, as it was seen in our markets, prior to the efficient protection afforded to our own. Hence, the apprehensions of monopoly pass away. Hence the certainty that competition at home will bring down prices, eventually, if not immediately, whilst it creates and diffuses new wealth at home; labor being the foundation of wealth, and producing and disseminating it more universally, and in higher degrees, in proportion as it exists under diversified forms, and in full activity. It is then that the farmer, the artisan, and the merchant, give support to each other, each enlarging the occupations and the gains of each; the State, meanwhile, reaping the fruits in fiscal prosperity and political power. As regards the cotton manufactories of the country, there are grounds for supposing that they now make a call for full one-fourth part of all the raw cotton grown in the United States. Authentic information, as to the exact quantity, is not, indeed, possessed at the Treasury; but, as an approximation, it is believed that the above proportion may be taken, without the hazard of essential error. It is gratifying to add, that those parts of the United States, where manufacturing establishments, of all kinds, flourish most, exhibit an animated industry, an orderly aspect, and an increasing population. Towns and villages are seen rapidly to rise up in such districts, in resorting to which, the rural population of the vicinity find ready and profitable sales for the various productions of farming enterprise and labor. It is believed, that, as these establishments shall rear themselves up, under adequate encouragement, in augmented numbers and importance, a corresponding activity in foreign trade will become their concomitant, in the same portions of country; since, besides the trade in exports, to which, after supplying, to their full share, the home demand, they open the way, and which will not fail to bring its proper returns on the broad scale of exchanges, the very existence of manufactures, as they assume great variety and reach perfection, superinduces the necessity of constantly bringing into the country new varieties of ingredients, as subsidiary to them. So wide, so full of dependence upon all other kinds of labor, not only of our own, but of other regions, is this great department of national industry. So certainly do its multifarious and beneficial operations in large, refined, and busy communities, perpetually react upon all the other departments; so quick are the alternations of consumption and supply, and over so great a surface of things do both spread themselves, in such communities. It cannot escape attention, that the portions of our country, for the most part, answering to these remarks, or to some of them, are not favored, or favored in but a slight degree, with the capacity of producing those immense and exhaustless treasures of the soil spoken of in this paper. For the absence of them, their inhabitants, in part,

seek compensation in pursuing artificial modes and combinations of industry, which take these treasures as a substratum ; by which the great scheme of national advancement is to be seen in its true component parts in our Union ; parts naturally destined to make up one systematick whole, where the plough, the loom, and the ship, will each have its appropriate sphere in raising to a proper elevation, the entire fabric of our social and public prosperity ; in carrying to the highest attainable pitch, our riches, our happiness, our power. A policy short of this, belongs not to a free and intelligent People, surrounded, by the bounty of Providence, with varieties of climate and territory, fostering inclinations and aptitudes for variety in human employments, by an exuberance of mineral and fossil, no less than of agricultural wealth ; by vast waters flowing through this territory that serve as natural highways, and supply the fund for artificial ones, affording pre-eminently, in connexion with that mighty agent in navigation as in mechanics, the steam power, the means and inducements for an universal and rapid transfer of the products of labor from hand to hand, whether they consist of commodities of useful and ingenious workmanship from the repositories of art, or of harvests from the fields of nature ; by all the elements and attributes, in fine, geographical, political, and moral, of a great empire. The foundations of such a policy, once securely laid in that legislative assistance to our manufactures, without which they must struggle in vain against those of other countries long and thoroughly established, an advantage not inherent, but adventitious, yet an overpowering advantage ; and, as already proved in some articles of national importance to which we have afforded efficient protection, we shall have nothing to fear for the future. Then, and only then, shall we be raised up to a level in this respect with other countries ; then, and only then, shall we stand in a position of equality to listen to doctrines, right enough it may be in themselves, but of which others have never accorded us the benefit, or thought of holding up as doctrines for reciprocal practice, even with numerous safeguards and reservations, until their own manufactures, in all branches that conducted to national resources and power, had acquired, through ages of experience, of capital, and of skill, a stability not to be shaken.

A Resolution passed the House of Representatives in May, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared a well digested Manual, containing the best practical information that could be collected, on the growth and manufacture of Silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union, containing, also, such facts and observations in relation to the growth and manufacture of Silk in other countries, as might be useful ; and that the same should be laid before Congress at the commencement of their present session. Steps were taken, without loss of time, to obtain the information contemplated by the resolution, as well from all parts of this country as from Europe. But, from the scope which the subject was found to assume, all the information expected under inquiries that have been instituted, has not yet got to hand ; nor will it now be practicable to have it digested

and arranged, even should it all be received, by the time designated. The resolution will continue to command every attention, and be finally acted upon as soon as may be compatible with the accomplishment of its interesting objects. A branch of industry that may be turned to so many purposes useful and ornamental, and which ministers to the wealth of nations with so little cost in the material on which it is originally founded, as well as in the species of labor that is applied to it, naturally merited, as it has received, all the attention which the terms and spirit of the above resolution bespeak.

The value of importations for the year, giving the basis of the impost revenue rather than their quantity, it follows, that, as the value of those for 1826 has fallen below the value of those for 1825, so will also the revenue from this source be less. The amount of duties secured by bonds on merchandise imported during the three first quarters of the present year, is estimated at \$21,250,000. The amount that will probably accrue during the last quarter is estimated at about \$4,250,000, making for the whole year \$25,500,000. The languid state of the tea trade for 1826, a trade always so productive in revenue when it flourishes, has lent its aid, in conjunction with the fall of prices abroad, in diminishing the accruing amount from the Customs during the year. Some revival of this valuable trade, valuable under fiscal and commercial views, and from its tendency to encourage more largely the taste for an innocent and wholesome drink, in place of those that are neither, valuable even under moral views, may perhaps be anticipated in 1827. It may also be presumed, that the extensive depression of prices witnessed in Europe in 1826, will not have place upon a similar scale in 1827. Nevertheless, with the causes, little likely, in their combination at least, to be marked by speedy repetition, that have operated to lower the accruing revenue from the Customs for the current year below that of the year preceding, there is every reason for supposing that it will exceed the revenue arising from this source during any one of the four years that immediately preceded 1825, and even go beyond the amount received in that year; though not the amount that accrued in that year. This fact will be entitled to its proper weight in determining to what extent the regulations of the present tariff are likely to bring injurious inroads upon the commercial revenue of the nation.

The debenture bonds issued for drawbacks during the three first quarters of the present year, amounted to \$3,840,869 10. This is less by \$648,841 19, than those issued during the corresponding period of 1825. The amount of those outstanding on the thirtieth of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue for the next year, was \$1,294,310 94, which is less by \$564,004 70, than was chargeable on the same day in 1825, upon the revenue of 1826. The deduction in the shape of drawbacks from the accruing revenue of 1826 will therefore perhaps exceed five millions of dollars.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the thirtieth of September was \$4,007,882 76. This is a large sum, exceeding by \$1,020,533 54, the sum that was in suit on the same day in the year preceding. The excess is in a great degree to be accounted for by the fraudulent trans-

actions in one or two of the principal cities of the United States in relation to imported teas.

Whilst the impost revenue receivable next year will be less than that which accrued in 1825, and has been received, or is still to be received, in 1826, the public lands promise to yield next year more than they have this. The probability of increased productiveness in this branch of revenue, rests on the following grounds. 1. The Act of the last session, making "provision for the extinguishment of the debt to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," has arrested almost entirely for the present year the payments for lands sold on credit. That law will however expire next July, and the payments under it will be thrown upon the year 1827. 2. A considerable quantity of the lands relinquished to the United States will, it is expected, be brought into market in the course of the next year; amongst others, those at Huntsville, which are valuable, being dispersed through a fertile country, occupied by a thriving population. It is believed that they will sell promptly and at good prices. 3. A large portion of the best of the public lands in Florida will be offered for sale in 1827. It is understood that these lands are in demand, and anticipated that they will sell well. On these and other grounds it is thought at present, that the revenue from the sale of the public lands in 1827, will not be over-estimated when it is set down at two millions of dollars. The state of the Land Office generally, will be seen by a report from the officer at the head of that establishment, which accompanied the President's Message to Congress at the opening of the session, and will, it is hoped, be found satisfactory.

From the foregoing facts and considerations affecting the Customs and Public Lands, it is believed that the whole revenue of the United States for 1827 from these and other less important sources, may be estimated at upwards of twenty-three millions of dollars, and that it will arise thus :

From Customs,	-	-	-	-	\$ 20,400,000
Prom Public Lands,	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
From Bank Dividends,	-	-	-	-	420,000
From miscellaneous and incidental receipts,	-	-	-	-	330,000
					<hr/> 23,150,000 <hr/>

The expenditures for 1827 are estimated as follow,
viz :

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic,	-	-	-	-	1,826,549 54
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817,	-	-	-	-	5,646,144 36
Naval Service,	-	-	-	-	3,230,260 23
Public Debt,	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
					<hr/> 20,702,954 13 <hr/>

Which will leave in the Treasury, on the 31st of December, 1827, after satisfying all the demands of that year, on the basis of the foregoing calculations, a surplus estimated at \$2,447,045 87. This surplus will be a disposable surplus, over and above the sum before stated, as not in effective funds, and of the two millions of dollars to be reserved in the Treasury, under the Sinking Fund Act of March the 3d, 1817.

In the estimate of expenditures for 1827, the annual appropriation of \$500,000 for the gradual increase of the Navy, under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, has not been inserted, that appropriation expiring with the present year. Whatever renewed sum the wisdom of Congress may set apart for this effective arm of the public defence, will add another item to the list of expenditures for the year, and lessen by so much the estimated balance at its expiration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 12, 1826.

E.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than Customs and Public Lands, during the year 1825.

From arrears of new internal revenue,	-	-	\$ 25,771 35
Arrears of new direct tax	-	-	2,330 85
Fees on letters patent	-	-	8,940 00
Cents coined at the mint	-	-	19,496 25
Postage of letters	-	-	469 56
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	3,411 06
Sales of public lots in the City of Washington	-	-	1,572 38
Surplus emoluments of Officers of the Customs	-	-	26,960 06
Consular receipts under the second section of the act of 14th April, 1792	-	-	2,292 10
Trading establishments with the Indians	-	-	10,020 80
Nett proceeds of vessels and cargoes condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade	-	-	4,473 57
Nett proceeds of vessels captured from the pirates	-	-	325 13
Rent of the Naval Hospital Farm, Chelsea	-	-	267 45
Interest on balances due by banks to the United States	-	-	5,792 42
Bank of Tennessee, for premiums on drafts for money belonging to the United States, and deposited with said bank	-	-	190 38
Interest on notes, given for the purchase of the Northumberland House Estate	-	-	274 87
Annuities to Christian Indians on the River Thames	-	-	1,474 98
Moneys previously advanced on account of second census	-	-	71 48
Do. do. do. ascertaining land title in Louisiana	-	-	500 00
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States,	-	-	367,500 00
			<hr/> 482,134 69
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of the 1st May, 1820,	-	-	43,919 32
Loan of five millions at 4½ per cent. per act of 26th May, 1826	-	-	5,000,000 00
			<hr/> <hr/> \$5,526,054 01

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg.

F.

STATEMENT of the Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1825.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ :

Legislature	-	-	-	\$563,100	48
Executive Department	-	-	-	478,330	58
Officers of the Mint	-	-	-	9,600	00
Surveying Department	-	-	-	20,795	34
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	-	-	1,500	00
Governments in the Territories of the					
United States	-	-	-	33,421	71
Judiciary	-	-	-	223,999	13
Annuities and Grants	-	-	-	2,100	00
Grant to General Lafayette	-	-	-	200,000	00
Mint Establishment	-	-	-	19,651	64
Unclaimed Merchandise	-	-	-	369	05
Light House Establishment	-	-	-	183,864	64
Surveys of Public Lands	-	-	-	133,928	83
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices	-	-	-	1,375	00
Western boundary line of the Arkansaw					
Territory	-	-	-	2,000	00
Boundary lines between Missouri and					
Arkansaw	-	-	-	1,500	00
Preservation of the Public Archives in					
Florida	-	-	-	750	00
Land Claims in Florida Territory	-	-	-	8,149	35
Land Claims in St. Helena Land Dis-					
trict	-	-	-	3,562	50
Roads within the State of Ohio	-	-	-	9,197	27
Ditto	Indiana	-	-	10,798	09
Roads, Canals, &c.	Alabama	-	-	10,753	66
Ditto	Missouri	-	-	4,990	55
Ditto	Mississippi	-	-	15,780	26
Encouragement of Learning within the					
State of Illinois	-	-	-	5,702	06
Repayment for Lands erroneously sold					
by the United States	-	-	-	1,635	93
Purchase of Lands reserved to certain					
Creek Indians,	-	-	-	800	00
Marine Hospital Establishment	-	-	-	54,938	51
Public Buildings in Washington	-	-	-	82,000	00
Accommodation of the President's					
Household	-	-	-	14,000	00

Bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the U. States	-	6,169	50	
Consular Receipts, under the act of 14th April, 1792	-	2,292	10	
Payment of certain Certificates	-	83	01	
Payment of balances due to Officers of the Old Internal Revenue and Direct Tax	-	2,184	64	
Payment of balances to Collectors of New Internal Duties	-	1,746	99	
Payment of Claims for property lost	-	143	00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	-	192,500	00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	73,164	82	
				1,046,131 40
Diplomatic Department	-	159,603	82	
Contingent Expenses of Foreign Inter- course	-	25,474	95	
Relief and protection of American Sea- men	-	33,536	17	
Treaty with Spain	-	1,125	00	
Treaty of Ghent (6th and 7th articles)	-	12,583	13	
Ditto (1st article)	-	12,000	00	
Prize Causes	-	8,000	00	
Payment of Claims under the 9th arti- cle of the Treaty with Spain	-	19,358	37	
Claims on Spain	-	73,876	14	
Treaties with Mediterranean Powers	-	26,108	67	
				371,666 25
				\$2,748,544 89

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ :

Pay of the Army	-	946,043	34
Subsistence	-	283,700	25
Quartermaster's Department	-	268,709	34
Purchasing Department	-	205,400	13
Bounties and Premiums	-	21,278	60
Forage	-	36,827	62
Expenses of Recruiting	-	8,254	18
Medical Department	-	22,549	41
Purchase of Woollens for 1826	-	20,000	00
Medals for Officers	-	805	00
Relief of Officers, &c. Seminole Cam- paign	-	2,818	19
Ransom of American Captives	-	540	00
Balances due to certain States, on ac- count of Militia	-	6,610	56

A STATEMENT exhibiting the Duties which accrued on Merchandise, Tonnage, and Clearances ; of Debentures issued on the Exportation of Foreign Merchandise ; of payments for Drawback on Domestic Distilled Spirits and Domestic Refined Sugar exported ; of Bounty on Salted Fish exported ; of Allowances to Vessels employed in the Fisheries ; of Expenses of Collection, and of Payments made into the Treasury during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1825.

Year.	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Net Revenue.	Payments made into the Treasury.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and Light Money.	Passports and Clearances.							
1825	\$31,673,687 67	138,847 83	12,638 00	6,391,778 69	3,565 00	209,285 57	25,220,544 24	862,341 67	24,358,202 57	20,098,713 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 12, 1826.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

LANDS SOLD, and Moneys received for Lands, from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1825.

OFFICES.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.				EXPENSES.		Payments made into the Treasury.
	Lands sold from 1st January, to 31st December, 1825.	Amount received for lands sold in 1825.	Amount received for lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Total amount received in 1825.	Incidental expenses, including salary and commission.	Repayments to individuals for lands erroneously sold.	
Steubenville - -	21,025 44	\$27,446 46	\$10,171 41	\$37,617 87	\$1,851 97	- -	\$34,233 57
Marietta - -	12,700 97	15,890 67	3,135 00	19,025 67	1,110 78	- -	17,139 10
Cincinnati - -	16,359 00	19,533 65	30,937 88	50,471 53	2,304 38	- -	52,126 47
Chillicothe - -	19,723 71	21,986 93	10,916 21	32,903 14	2,075 55	- -	30,829 19
Zanesville - -	25,790 32	33,076 71	16,421 20	49,497 91	2,119 10	- -	49,752 60
Wooster - -	17,994 76	22,493 42	13,974 28	36,467 70	1,827 14	- -	35,588 54
Piqua - -	5,325 79	6,652 31	- -	6,652 31	1,150 66	- -	5,135 20
Delaware - -	23,012 62	28,767 71	- -	28,767 71	1,728 56	- -	10,091 08
Jeffersonville - -	5,943 25	7,429 03	23,251 07	30,680 10	1,697 52	- -	31,727 69
Vincennes - -	13,368 04	16,710 14	15,568 89	32,279 03	1,342 72	- -	25,794 84
Indianapolis - -	52,644 07	72,186 90	- -	72,186 90	2,706 31	- -	36,723 28
Crawfordsville - -	86,912 17	108,660 39	- -	108,660 39	3,217 11	- -	105,641 89
Fort Wayne - -	3,403 18	5,261 79	- -	5,261 79	1,332 22	- -	11 87
Kaskaskia - -	711 22	889 02	1,193 53	2,082 55	1,228 06	- -	96 97
Shawneetown - -	1,357 63	1,729 04	2,353 36	4,082 40	1,530 68	- -	2,442 00
Edwardsville - -	5,748 43	7,188 03	1,153 38	8,341 41	1,232 75	- -	212 23
Vandalia - -	895 36	1,119 20	- -	1,119 20	1,187 56	- -	- -
Palestine - -	10,323 76	12,899 66	- -	12,899 66	1,291 15	- -	17,162 27
Springfield - -	26,767 88	33,959 85	- -	33,959 85	1,716 18	- -	30,871 02
Detroit - -	92,332 55	116,920 72	5,168 73	122,089 45	2,585 43	- -	111,876 76
Monroe - -	14,420 08	18,025 12	- -	18,025 12	1,508 56	- -	27,000 00
St. Louis - -	18,519 50	23,149 33	6,392 96	29,542 29	2,917 93	- -	18,818 86
Palmyra - -	18,333 90	22,926 12	- -	22,926 12	2,275 00	- -	14,000 00
Franklin - -	28,481 65	35,634 38	12,789 58	48,423 96	1,609 88	- -	38,430 50
Cape Girardeau - -	5,217 09	6,521 32	- -	6,521 32	1,112 85	- -	3,375 00
Lexington - -	15,255 85	19,069 85	- -	19,069 85	1,453 44	- -	13,229 56
Batesville - -	5,855 56	7,319 42	- -	7,319 42	1,426 24	- -	5,079 42
Little Rock - -	1,938 94	2,423 67	- -	2,423 67	1,452 40	- -	- -
Ouachita - -	160 07	208 00	- -	208 00	910 44	- -	- -
Opelousas - -	- -	- -	4,500 34	4,500 34	1,054 86	- -	- -
New Orleans - -	400 00	500 00	- -	500 00	831 31	- -	14,295 01
St. Helena Ct. House - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000 00	- -	- -
Washington - -	10,661 02	17,457 25	36,587 65	54,044 90	1,360 91	350 11	80,444 21
Jackson Ct. House - -	703 80	879 88	- -	879 88	1,014 55	- -	- -
Choctaw District - -	75,200 48	94,000 11	- -	94,000 11	3,183 94	- -	107,820 45
St. Stephen's - -	26,749 57	33,448 00	4,303 85	37,751 85	2,770 56	- -	41,469 19
Huntsville - -	20,859 79	27,046 78	40,280 25	67,327 03	2,600 46	2,340 57	2,901 40
Tuscaloosa - -	88,676 27	164,305 66	- -	164,305 66	3,412 63	- -	149,573 84
Cahaba - -	52,158 62	65,206 99	91,796 46	157,003 45	2,231 15	- -	16,112 25
Sparta - -	12,473 28	15,591 23	- -	15,591 23	1,108 74	- -	5,860 00
Tallahassee - -	55,056 07	90,553 63	- -	90,553 63	2,421 04	- -	80,724 30
	* 893,461 69	1,205,068 37	330,896 03	1,535,964 40	72,892 72	2,690 68	1,216,090 56

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

General Land Office, October 30, 1826.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Payment of interest due the State of		
Virginia	- - -	178,480 11
Payment for property lost, &c.	- - -	40 00
Armories	- - -	359,134 52
National Armory, Western Waters,	- - -	2,479 88
Arsenals	- - -	22,399 92
Arsenal on the Schuylkill	- - -	8,000 00
Ordnance	- - -	47,241 29
Powder, Cannon, Shot, and Shells, &c.	- - -	209 32
Arming and Equipping Militia	- - -	167,338 77
Military Academy, West Point	- - -	12,763 56
Fortifications	- - -	4,886 70
Repairs and Contingencies of Fortifica-		
tions	- - -	20,727 91
Armament of New Fortifications	- - -	4,800 00
Fort Monroe	- - -	99,848 48
Calhoun	- - -	71,901 67
Washington,	- - -	1,992 95
Delaware,	- - -	53,180 47
Jackson,	- - -	136,543 11
Mobile Point,	- - -	141,262 22
New Utrecht Point,	- - -	56,799 32
Brenton's Point,	- - -	44,477 28
Rigolets and Chef Menteur,	- - -	105,472 18
At Beaufort, North Carolina,	- - -	1,000 00
At Cape Fear,	- - -	17,000 00
Materials for a fort opposite Fort St.		
Phillip,	- - -	307 37
Deepening the harbor of Presqu' Isle,	- - -	11,420 19
Preservation of islands in Boston Harbor,	- - -	10,907 29
Repairs of Plymouth Beach	- - -	5,712 00
Survey of Marblehead & Holmes's Hole,	- - -	400 00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	- - -	11,244 23
Surveys, &c. of Roads and Canals	- - -	37,243 57
Continuation of the Cumberland Road,	- - -	35,850 00
Road from Ohio to Detroit,	- - -	5,255 00
Do. Detroit to Chicago,	- - -	3,000 00
Do. Memphis to Little Rock,	- - -	3,325 82
Do. Cape Sable to Suwanee river,	- - -	2,072 15
Do. Pensacola to St. Augustine,	- - -	10,931 00
Do. Colerain to Tampa Bay,	- - -	6,000 00
Do. Missouri to New Mexico,	- - -	15,000 00
Revolutionary Pensions,	- - -	1,308,810 57
Relief of sundry individuals,	- - -	140,000 80
Contingencies,	- - -	17,916 76
Arrearages,	- - -	29,877 35
Civilization of Indians,	- - -	13,545 41
Pay of Indian Agents,	- - -	37,690 16
Pay of Sub Agents,	- - -	17,077 73

Presents to Indians, -	-	16,761	19
Contingencies of Indian Department, -	-	76,058	42
Military escort, per act of May 25, 1824	-	500	00
Compensation to citizens of Georgia, -	-	23,000	00
Creek treaty, per act of 3d March, 1825,	-	229,036	60
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mis-	-		
sissippi, -	-	6,900	43
Treaty with the Florida Indians, -	-	36,425	57
Treaties with Sioux, Chippewas, &c. -	-	10,400	00
Choctaw treaty, -	-	8,748	72
Expenses of Choctaw treaty, -	-	9,723	44
Choctaw claims, -	-	16,972	50
Claims against the Osages, -	-	2,748	00
Annuities to Indians, -	-	218,744	36
		5,761,022	41

From which deduct the following repayments:

Invalids & half-pay pensions, 67,879	76		
Gratuities, -	85	37	
Purchase of Quapaw lands, -	226	09	
		68,191	22
			5,692,831 19

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ :

Pay of the Navy afloat, -	-	836,052	48
Do. shore stations, -	-	285,671	26
Provisions, -	-	391,531	97
Medicines and hospital stores, -	-	36,511	51
Repairs of vessels, -	-	388,164	78
Navy Yards, docks, and wharves, -	-	19,789	58
Navy Yard, Portsmouth, -	-	1,783	84
Do. Charlestown, -	-	20,000	00
Do. New York, -	-	41,901	42
Do. Philadelphia, -	-	11,509	74
Do. Washington, -	-	22,497	09
Do. Norfolk, -	-	15,936	12
Do. Pensacola, -	-	2,000	00
Gradual increase of the Navy, -	-	338,445	55
Building ten sloops of war, -	-	138,802	29
Houses for ships in ordinary, -	-	15,674	74
Inclined plane, dock, &c. -	-	3,716	50
Prohibition of the slave trade, -	-	14,637	21
Suppression of piracy, -	-	8,474	90
Survey of the coast of Florida, -	-	73	61
Survey of Charleston and St. Mary's, -	-	1,898	78
Captors of Algerine vessels, -	-	182	38
Relief of sundry individuals, -	-	12,917	00
Contingent expenses prior to 1824, -	-	709	81

Contingent expenses for 1824,	-	44,273	48
Do. not enumerated for 1824,		1,767	21
Do. for 1825,	-	199,765	43
Do. not enumerated for 1825,		3,780	50
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps,		149,295	84
Clothing	do.	28,286	26
Medicines for	do.	2,369	71
Military stores	do.	1,363	78
Fuel	do.	7,506	95
Repairing barracks	do.	368	19
Contingent expenses	do.	13,356	41
Do. arrearages	do.	5,000	00
		<u>3,066,016</u>	<u>32</u>
From which deduct the following re- payments :			
Ordnance & ordnance stores,	27	64	
Laborers, and fuel for engine,	3,005	66	
Superintend'ts, artificers, &c.	13,868	10	
Tools burnt at the navy yard,			
Washington,	-	31	06
		<u>16,932</u>	<u>46</u>
			<u>3,049,083 86</u>

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt,	-	4,866,757	40
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1812,		6,187,006	84
Do. Treasury note 6 per cent. stock,	-	1,479,374	82
Do. exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	-	56,539	30
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock,	-	1,524	02
Principal & interest of Treasury notes,		2,001	49
Paying certain parts of domestic debt,		15	31
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815,		2,125	60
		<u>12,095,344</u>	<u>78</u>
		<u>Dollars 23,585,804</u>	<u>72</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30, 1826.

JOSEPH A NOURSE, Register.

H.

STATEMENT of Moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than Customs and Public Lands, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1826.

From arrears of new internal revenue	-	-	\$ 20,534 28
arrears of new direct tax	-	-	5,124 48
arrears of old direct tax	-	-	1,514 28
fees on letters patent	-	-	7,080 00
cents coined at the Mint	-	-	7,466 00
finer, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	1,063 44
surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	-	33,702 81
trading Establishments with the Indians	-	-	2,959 25
interest on balances due by banks to the U. States	-	-	720 73
moneys previously advanced on account of treaty with Spain	-	-	327 45
			<hr/>
			80,492 72
dividends of stock in the Banks to the United States	-	-	402,500 00
balances of advances made in the War Department repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820	-	-	17,551 63
			<hr/>
			\$ 500,544 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office,

November 30th, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE,

Register of the Treasury.

I.

*STATEMENT of Expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1826.***CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ.**

Legislature, - - -	\$ 351,255 45	
Executive Departments - - -	381,121 49	
Officers of the Mint - - -	7,200 00	
Commissioner of Public Buildings - - -	1,179 94	
Surveying Department - - -	14,848 18	
Governments in the Territories of the United States - - -	27,973 16	
Judiciary - - -	165,482 67	
		949,060 89
Annuities and grants - - -	1,750 00	
Mint Establishment - - -	21,568 27	
Unclaimed merchandise - - -	108 07	
Lighthouse Establishment - - -	159,557 10	
Surveys of public lands - - -	47,449 69	
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices - - -	2,118 96	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida - - -	625 00	
Land Claims in Florida Territory - - -	9,723 48	
Land Claims in the St. Helena Land District - - -	2,937 50	
Roads within the State of Ohio - - -	7,331 06	
Do do Indiana - - -	7,176 97	
Roads, Canals, &c. within the State of Alabama - - -	12,958 28	
Roads, Canals, &c. within the State of Missouri - - -	1,385 64	
Roads, Canals, &c. within the State of Mississippi - - -	5,888 15	
Repairing mail road between Jackson and Columbus - - -	15,000 00	
Marine Hospital Establishment - - -	37,656 50	
Public Buildings in Washington - - -	62,271 97	
Bringing votes for President and Vice President of the U. States - - -	41 75	
Appropriation of prize money - - -	4,297 55	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company - - -	107,500 00	
Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company - - -	150,000 00	

Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company	-	-	20,000	00
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	-	-	258	50
Payment of claims for buildings destroyed	-	-	178,002	45
Payment of balances due to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax	-	-	35	70
Payment of balances to Collectors of New Internal Revenue	-	-	464	25
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	104,744	69
				<u>960,851 53</u>
Diplomatic Department	-	-	74,138	17
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	10,134	38
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	-	7,592	62
Treaty of Ghent, (6th & 7th Articles)	-	-	7,500	00
Do (1st Article)	-	-	7,000	00
Payment of claims under the 9th Article Treaty with Spain	-	-	9,967	88
Treaties with the Mediterranean Powers	-	-	3,086	08
				<u>119,419 13</u>
				<u>\$ 2,029,331 55</u>

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ.

Pay of the Army	-	-	715,762	95
Subsistence	-	-	203,348	88
Quartermaster's Department	-	-	272,592	15
Purchasing Department	-	-	186,624	03
Bounties and premiums	-	-	5,996	70
Forage	-	-	27,803	90
Expenses of recruiting	-	-	9,157	90
Medical Department	-	-	18,901	28
Purchase of woollens for 1827	-	-	10,000	00
Ransom of American captives	-	-	985	18
Balances due to certain States on account of militia	-	-	6,615	02
Payment for property lost, &c.	-	-	168	25
Armories	-	-	275,117	06
Arsenals	-	-	43,166	20
Arsenal at Vergennes	-	-	3,000	00
Ordnance	-	-	52,280	91
Arming and equipping the militia	-	-	147,942	80
Military Academy at West Point	-	-	9,853	83

Repairs and contingencies of fortifications - - -	3,976 86
Armament of new fortifications - - -	1,600 00
Fort Monroe - - -	87,600 00
Calhoun - - -	60,900 00
Delaware - - -	18,499 03
Jackson - - -	50,940 58
Mobile Point - - -	89,666 45
New Utrecht Point - - -	64,830 00
Brenton's Point - - -	66,221 25
Rigolets and Chef Menteur - - -	64,912 00
Beaufort, North Carolina - - -	8,345 00
Cape Fear - - -	26,800 00
Constitution - - -	2,500 00
Bienvenue - - -	50,000 00
Deepening the Harbor of Presque Isle - - -	7,895 00
Preservation of the islands in Boston Harbor - - -	19,950 00
Repairs of Plymouth Beach - - -	8,500 00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers - - -	8,438 25
Surveys &c. Roads and Canals - - -	24,082 41
Continuation of the Cumberland Road - - -	70,749 00
Road from Ohio to Detroit - - -	14,107 45
Do Missouri to New Mexico - - -	9,000 00
Do Memphis to Little Rock - - -	904 00
Do Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson - - -	2,441 74
Do Pensacola to St. Augustine - - -	2,069 00
Survey of a route for a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico - - -	9,316 00
Removing obstructions in Huron Creek, Ohio - - -	1,500 00
Removing obstructions in Cunningham Creek, - - -	1,000 00
Removing obstructions in Grand River, Ohio - - -	1,000 00
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula Creek, Ohio - - -	1,000 00
Surveying harbor of Edgartown, Massachusetts - - -	500 00
Surveying harbor of Sandusky Bay, Ohio - - -	400 00
Surveying harbor of La Plaisance Bay, Michigan - - -	200 00
Interest due the State of Maryland - - -	61,582 63
Do to Baltimore - - -	21,710 25

Relief of sundry individuals	-	76,411 12
Relief of officers, &c. of Seminole war	- - - -	3,827 09
Contingencies	- - - -	12,601 18
Arrearages	- - - -	21,816 97
Maps, plans, books, &c.	- - - -	84 87
Invalid and half-pay pensions	- - - -	304,702 45
Revolutionary pensions	- - - -	1,305,564 23
Civilization of Indians	- - - -	12,784 59
Pay of Indian Agents	- - - -	16,385 66
Pay of Sub-Agents,	- - - -	5,521 59
Presents to Indians	- - - -	16,578 40
Contingencies of Indian Department	- - - -	140,401 44
Compensation to citizens of Georgia	- - - -	23,000 00
Creek Treaty, 1825	- - - -	20,813 88
Do 1826	- - - -	76,913 00
Treaties with Osages and Kansas	- - - -	18,306 18
Do Indians in Indiana	- - - -	15,000 00
Do Florida Indians	- - - -	418 00
Effecting certain Treaties per act of 26th May, 1826	- - - -	80,262 29
Choctaw Treaty	- - - -	2,204 51
General Councils at Green Bay	- - - -	27,000 00
Claims against Osages	- - - -	2,407 71
Annuities to Indians	- - - -	237,841 88

\$5,273,300 98

From which deduct the following repayments :

Survey of the coast of the United States	-	2,586 00
Survey of Marblehead and Holmes's Hole	-	54 76
Purchase of Indian title to land in Michigan	-	507 76
Purchase of Indian title to land in Tuscaroras	-	63 32
Gratuities	- -	454 73
Fortifications	- -	2,653 48

6,320 05

5,266,980 93

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ :

Pay of the Navy afloat	-	758,253 52
Do shore stations	-	142,545 69
Provisions	-	320,703 94
Medicines and Hospital stores	-	21,841 54
Repairs of vessels	-	378,843 30
Navy Yard, Portsmouth	-	4,112 24
Do Charlestown	-	37,771 31

G.

LANDS SOLD, and Moneys received for Lands, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826.

OFFICES.	Lands sold from 1st Jan'y to 30th June, 1826.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			EXPENSES.		Payments made into the Trea- sury.
		Am't received for lands sold in the first two quarters 1826.	Am't received for lands sold prior to July 1, 1826.	Total amount received in the first two quarters 1826.	Incidental ex- penses, includ- ing salaries and commissions.	Repay'ts made to individuals for lands erro- neously sold.	
	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Steubenville - -	13,035 65	16,294 54	530 37	16,824 91	1,772 84	- -	3,704 85
Marietta - - -	7,577 84	9,472 27	182 29	9,654 56	938 02	- -	9,542 47
Cincinnati - -	5,032 28	6,290 35	2,584 90	8,875 25	717 93	- -	12,364 80
Chillicothe - -	8,173 58	10,518 26	1,710 98	12,229 24	831 02	- -	11,068 17
Zanesville - -	16,000 21	19,966 33	765 01	20,731 34	1,001 44	- -	21,832 32
Wooster - - -	8,234 67	10,293 27	1,058 45	11,351 72	729 24	- -	9,920 46
Piqua - - - -	293 71	367 13	- -	367 13	608 75	- -	- -
Delaware - - -	9,031 53	11,289 40	- -	11,289 40	540 00	- -	9,860 70
Jeffersonville -	4,142 88	5,178 60	399 30	5,577 90	795 86	- -	4,692 00
Vincennes - -	6,761 71	8,452 10	223 42	8,675 52	736 75	- -	150 00
Brookville - -	22,640 02	28,299 96	- -	28,299 96	1,074 93	- -	18,792 02
Crawfordville -	36,445 98	45,557 58	- -	45,557 58	1,375 64	- -	85,649 39
Fort Wayne - -	1,034 15	1,292 65	- -	1,292 65	632 76	- -	3,630 04
Kaskaskia - - -	947 53	1,184 41	- -	1,184 41	517 38	- -	- -
Shawneetown - -	1,397 77	1,747 22	27 41	1,774 63	522 97	- -	- -
Edwardsville - -	2,393 01	2,991 27	- -	2,991 27	689 51	- -	- -
Vandalia - - -	548 22	685 27	- -	685 27	633 17	- -	- -
Palestine - - -	7,089 97	8,862 45	- -	8,862 45	791 01	- -	9,629 15
Springfield - -	11,001 34	13,751 66	- -	13,751 66	1,396 42	- -	32,447 21
Detroit - - - -	23,677 30	29,596 73	- -	29,596 73	2,367 83	- -	32,830 69
Monroe - - - -	6,662 22	8,349 40	- -	8,349 41	887 35	- -	11,143 23
St. Louis - - -	6,089 75	7,612 06	- -	7,612 06	978 06	- -	13,859 49
Palmyra - - - -	4,081 31	5,101 64	- -	5,101 64	778 60	- -	10,340 57
Franklin - - - -	10,652 03	13,315 03	73 65	13,388 68	571 68	- -	1,234 09
Cape Girardeau -	1,997 60	2,497 21	- -	2,497 21	810 15	- -	8 25
Lexington - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500 00	- -	- -
Batesville - - -	1,291 66	1,614 56	- -	1,614 56	776 15	- -	350 00
Little Rock - -	413 43	516 78	- -	516 78	525 91	- -	- -
Quachita - - -	399 97	499 96	- -	499 96	899 95	- -	- -
Opelousas - - -	- -	- -	510 34	510 34	510 06	- -	4,500 00
New Orleans - -	597 09	746 37	- -	746 37	505 97	- -	1,768 44
St. Helena Ct. House	- -	- -	- -	- -	500 00	- -	- -
Washington - -	3,545 52	4,431 88	563 41	4,995 29	2,097 00	- -	3,000 00
Jackson Court House	555 61	694 55	- -	694 55	758 58	- -	- -
Choctaw District -	33,296 86	51,971 60	- -	51,971 60	1,805 81	- -	69,055 74
St. Stephen's - -	13,330 12	16,662 86	57 68	16,720 54	784 81	- -	8,000 00
Huntsville - - -	4,671 40	5,839 22	946 27	6,785 49	1,601 14	- -	73,011 04
Tuscaloosa - - -	71,251 15	132,646 72	- -	132,646 72	3,503 41	- -	134,827 00
Sparta - - - -	882 28	1,102 85	- -	1,102 85	376 26	- -	6,414 00
Cahaba* - - - -	12,792 42	15,990 91	- -	15,990 91	709 00	- -	164,633 16
Tallahassee - -	7,950 00	9,948 75	- -	9,948 75	1,466 86	- -	- -
	365,919 77	511,633 80	9,633 48	521,267 28	40,020 22	- -	768,359 28

* The Cahaba accounts have only been received to the 31st March, 1826.

N. B. The amount of payments made into the Treasury on accounts of Public Land, in the quarter ending 30th
September, 1826, is - - - - - \$ 285,602 01
As above, to the 30th June - - - - - 768,359 28

\$ 1,053,961 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

General Land Office, October 30, 1826.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Navy Yard, New York	-	-	49,295	51
Do Philadelphia	-	-	13,539	26
Do Washington	-	-	24,799	81
Do Norfolk	-	-	40,253	78
Do Pensacola	-	-	13,000	00
Gradual Increase of the Navy	-	-	663,522	10
Ordnance and ordnance stores	-	-	17,354	63
Building ten sloops of war	-	-	382,495	73
Houses for ships in ordinary	-	-	42,609	75
Inclined plane, dock, &c.	-	-	316	50
Superintendents, artificers, &c.	-	-	40,537	55
Laborers and fuel for engines	-	-	9,461	97
Prohibition of the slave trade	-	-	20,489	36
Suppression of piracy	-	-	1,358	98
Contingent, not enumerated for 1824	-	-	304	15
Do for 1825	-	-	242	74
Do not enumerated, for 1825	-	-	673	88
Do for 1826	-	-	219,781	88
Do not enumerated, for 1826	-	-	600	00
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	-	-	93,120	23
Clothing	do	-	21,983	40
Medicines	do	-	248	47
Fuel	do	-	9,321	45
Military stores	do	-	199	83
Contingent	do	-	8,208	20
Barracks	do	-	1,000	00

\$ 3,338,790 70

From which deduct the following repayments :

Contingent prior to 1824	8,715	55
Do for 1824	5,899	13
Navy yards, docks, and wharves	2,843	23

17,457 91

3,321,332 79

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt -	-	3,031,848	74
Redemption of 6 pr cent. stock of 1813		5,063,922	62
Paying certain parts of domestic debt		27	86
Reimbursement of Treasury Notes -		307	17
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock		450	00
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock -		25	00

8,096,581 39

\$ 18,714,226 66

5
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30th, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

L.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 12th, 1826.*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having, on the 27th of September, 1826, resolved that two millions of dollars of the six per cent stock, created by the Act of Congress of the 8th of February, 1813, should be redeemed on the first of January, 1827, the following was the course adopted at the Treasury to carry the resolution into effect.

1. All the loan offices were instructed to transmit to the Treasury the numbers of the certificates of this stock, and the names of the holders as they stood upon the books of the offices, respectively, on the 16th of September, 1826; the books being always closed against transfers fourteen days before the end of a quarter.

2. The amount of the whole being 11,248,389 26, composed of different and unequal sums on the books of the several offices, the two millions were made up among all the offices by taking a proportional sum for each. For example: the entire sum standing upon the books of the New York Office being 2,225,533 49, the sum of 395,600 bore the same proportion to two millions that 2,225,533 49 did to 11,248,389 26. The entire sum upon the books of the offices in South Carolina being 555,149 39, the sum of 98,684 bore the same proportion to two millions that 555,149 39 did to 11,248,389 26; and in this manner the proportional sum was fixed for all the offices.

3. All the certificates, or the numbers representing them, returned by each office, were then formed into as many parcels as there were offices, and successively put into as many boxes. As many of them were then drawn out from each box, by lot, as made up the proportional amount ascertained as above to belong to each office. The holder of any one number or certificate thus drawn out was, by the terms of the notice under which the contract for the loan was entered into, to be paid off, not only to the full amount of that particular certificate, but of all other certificates of this same stock of which he was the owner.

The doctrine of chances rendering it nearly impossible to draw out in exact figures the sum wanted in the case of each office, the last drawn certificate or number in each case, was found to give an excess; in some instances greater, in others less.

4. This excess, the aggregate of which amounted to 162,599 63, was disposed of thus: The whole of the numbers or certificates already successively drawn out, on account of all the offices, were put back again into one box, and a new drawing was had from amongst them all, for exemption, to the amount of the foregoing aggregate excess, so as to bring back the result to the two millions wanted. As the last drawn certificate or number, in performing this operation, proved to be a large one, it led to the opposite result of lowering the amount below the level aimed at, by as much as 57,293 58.

To absorb this deficit, a further drawing was resorted to, from the entire mass of the undrawn numbers, which were put into another box ; and this operation terminated in reaching the sum required, with only a fractional excess of 2,306 71. This was deemed too small to make it necessary to renew the drawing for exemption, and the whole operation was accordingly closed.

The principle of apportionment among the different offices was believed to be the most proper mode of paying off the sum in question. It was alike equal to the stockholders, and tended to produce payments more equal throughout the different States, than if the drawing had taken place from all the certificates representing the whole sum of 11,248,389 26, thrown into a common mass.

The drawing of the lottery commenced on the 29th of September, and was completed this day. The delay was owing to the Banks of United States at Philadelphia and Boston, (acting as Loan Offices,) not having made return of the certificates standing on their books in due time ; those from the former not having been received until the 3d inst. and those from the latter not until yesterday. It had otherwise been intended to complete the drawing of the lottery on the 29th of September, and issue the notice to the public creditors to be paid off by its decision, on the last day of the quarter.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Debt of the United States, 1st October, 1825.

Three per cent. stock	\$13,296,231 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions.) - - -	12,403,051 66
Do. do. (7½ do.)	5,452,884 46
Do. of 1814, -	13,096,542 90
Do. of 1815, -	9,490,099 10
Five per cent. stock, subscription to the Bank of the United States,	7,000,000 00
Do. of 1820, -	999,999 13
Do. of 1821, -	4,735,296 30
Exchanged 5 per cent. of 1822,	56,704 77
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per Act of the 24th May, 1824, (Florida loan,) - - -	5,000,000 00
Do. per Act 26th May,	5,000,000 00
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1824, - - -	4,454,727 95
	<hr/>
	\$67,689,306 27
	<hr/>
	\$80,985,537 72
	<hr/>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 30th, 1826.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Debt of the United States, on the 1st Jan. 1826.

Three per cent. stock		\$13,296,231 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of		
16 millions,) - - -	11,254,197 46	
Do. do. (loan of		
7½ millions,) - - -	5,062,402 50	
Do. of 1814, -	13,096,542 90	
Do. of 1815, -	9,490,099 10	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription		
to the Bank U. S.) - -	7,000,000 00	
Do. of 1820, -	999,999 13	
Do. of 1821, -	4,735,296 30	
Exchanged 5 per cent. stock of 1822,	56,704 77	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock per Act		
of 24th May, 1824, (Florida loan,) 5,000,000 00		
Do. per do. of 26th May, 5,000,000 00		
Exchanged 4½ per ct. stock of 1824,	4,454,727 95	
Do. of 1825, 1,539,336 16		
		<hr/> \$67,689,306 27
		<hr/> \$80,985,537 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 30th, 1826.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Debt of the United States on the first October, 1826, and on the first January, 1827.

Three per cent. stock,	-	-	-	\$13,296,247	70
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)					
				\$11,254,197	46
Do of 1814	-	-	-	13,096,542	90
Do of 1815	-	-	-	9,490,099	10
Five per cent. stock, subscription to the					
Bank U. S.	-	-	-	7,000,000	00
Do of 1820	-	-	-	999,999	13
Do of 1821	-	-	-	4,735,296	30
Exchanged 5 per cent. stock of 1822	-	-	-	56,704	77
Funded 4½ per cent. stock per act of 24th					
May, 1824, (Florida loan)	-	-	-	5,000,000	00
Funded 4½ per cent. stock per act of 26th					
May, 1824	-	-	-	5,000,000	00
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1824				4,454,727	95
Do do of 1825				1,539,336	16
				62,626,903	77
				\$75,923,151	47

Amount of the Debt of the United States, per the foregoing Statement No. 1, and per Statement No. 3, which accompanied the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 22d December, 1825 80,985,537 72

Add stock issued in the 1st quarter of 1826, viz :

Three per cent. stock	-	-	16	25
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of the 3d				
March, 1825, in lieu of 6 per cent.				
stocks of 1813	-	-	A,	1,539,336 16
				1,539,352 41
				82,524,890 18

Deduct stocks surrendered, and payments on account of the principal of the debt, viz.

Six per cent. stocks surrendered, and for which exchanged 4½ per cent. stock was issued in lieu, under the act of the 3d March, 1825, of the 16 million loan,	-	-	-	\$1,148,854	20
7½ million do.	-	-	-	390,481	96
				\$1,539,336	16

Payment of the residue of the 7½ million loan on the 1st July, 1826,	-	5,062,402 50	
		<hr/>	6,601,738 66
Amount of the debt as above, on the 1st October, 1826,	-	-	\$75,923,151 47
From which deduct the amount proposed to be paid off on the 1st January, 1827,	-	-	<hr/> 2,002,306 71
Leaving the amount of the debt on the 1st Jan. 1827,			<hr/> <hr/> \$73,920,844 76

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, Nov. 30, 1826.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

- A. The amount of the six per cent. stocks of 1813, exchanged under the act of 3d March, 1825, was stated last year, by estimate, at \$1,585,138 88; the accounts of the Commissioners of Loans have since been adjusted, and the true amount ascertained to be \$1,539,336 16, one moiety whereof, or \$769,668 18 is redeemable in 1829, the other in 1830.

No. 4.

ESTIMATED amount of Treasury Notes outstanding, on the 1st October, 1826.

Total amount issued, as per No. 4, of the last report,	\$36,680,794
Cancelled and reported on by the First Auditor,	36,664,194

	Outstanding,	\$15,040
Consisting of small Treasury Notes,	- 2,240	
Notes bearing interest,	- 12,800	
		<u>\$15,040</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30th, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the stock issued under the act of Congress, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded per statement No. 5, of	
the last report,	\$4,282,151 12½

Whereof, there was paid in for lands, per said report,	2,447,539 39
--	--------------

Payments at the Treasury to the 30th

September, 1825, per said statement, 1,826,765 56

Do. from 1st October, 1825, to 30th

September, 1826,	- 450 00
------------------	----------

	<u>1,827,215 56</u>
--	---------------------

Balance outstanding on the 1st October, 1826, consisting of certificates

outstanding,	- 7,355 57
--------------	------------

Awards not applied for,	- 44 60½
-------------------------	----------

	<u>7,400 17½</u>
--	------------------

	<u>\$4,282,151 12½</u>
--	------------------------

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30th, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.